(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2038.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1786.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, January 24, 1786.

ON motion, the question was put, That the bill for the suppression of vice and immorality, be referred to the next session of assembly? Determined in the negative.

On the second reading the bill for the suppression of vice and immorality, the question was put, That the words "unless the informer or prosecutor be a constable, in which case he shall have the whole penalty," be stuck out? Determined in the negative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, B. Worthington, Carroll, Fraizer, Roberts, Goldsborough, Bracco, John Dashiell, Adams, Baker, Ogievee, R. Bowie, Chase, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Driver, Stull, Cellars.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Lethrbury, Graves, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Jones, Dent, Turner, Ridgely of Wm. Stevenson, Gale, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, M'Mechen, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, ORDERED, That the said bill, with the yeas and nays, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

On motion, the question was put, That the act, entitled, An act to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and sabbath-breakers; and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishing such offenders, passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the 23d day of September, Anno Domini 1723, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal, with the aforesaid bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Joshua Seney appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Lethrbury, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Turner, Stevenson, Gale, John Dashiell, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Cellars, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Ridgely of Wm. Goldsborough, Bracco, Adams, R. Bowie, Chase, Purnell, Norris, Stull.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A bill, entitled, An ACT for the suppression of vice and immorality.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any free white person, after the commencement of this act, shall do any bodily labour, or, being a tradesman, shall work in his trade or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof (that is, between twelve o'clock on Saturday night, and the same hour on Sunday night, works of necessity and charity only excepted), such person shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any owner of any slave, servant, or apprentice, shall command or direct any such slave, servant, or apprentice, to do any manner of bodily work or labour (works of necessity and charity only excepted) on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence; and if the owner of any slave, servant, or apprentice, shall willingly permit or suffer any slave, servant, or apprentice, to do any manner of bodily work or labour (except from necessity) on the Lord's day, or to profane the said day by swearing or drunkenness, or by cock-fighting or other pastimes or recreations, or by fishing, fowling, or hunting, such owner shall forfeit ten shillings current money for every offence. *Provided*, That the dressing of meat in families, or the dressing or selling of meat in ordinaries or taverns, shall not be included in the above prohibitions.

And be it enacted, That if any free person shall play at cards, dice, or any other kind of game, on the Lord's day, such person shall forfeit twenty shillings for the first offence, forty shillings for the second offence, four pounds for the third offence, and five pounds for every offence afterwards; and if any ordinary keeper shall suffer or permit any play in his house at cards, dice, or any other kind of game, on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit five pounds for every offence, that is, five pounds for every person he shall suffer or permit to play in his house on the Lord's day.

And be it enacted, That if any ordinary keeper shall allow or suffer any persons (strangers and travellers excepted) to meet together, in company or companies of three or more persons, in his house, on the Lord's day, and shall sell them any kind of spirituous liquor, such ordinary keeper shall forfeit five pounds for every offence; and if any inhabitant of any town shall remain in any ordinary or tavern after ten of the clock of the night on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money, unless he can prove some extraordinary occasion for his being there at such time; and if any ordinary keeper shall permit or suffer any inhabitant of any town to remain in his house after the said hour of the night on the said day, except on some extraordinary occasion, he shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any slave shall be found in any town gaming, or in liquor, on the Lord's day, he shall be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding twenty lashes for any one offence; and any servant, found so gaming or in liquor, may be whipped by order as aforesaid, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence; and any apprentice, guilty of any such offence, may also be whipped, by order as aforesaid, not exceeding ten lashes; unless such apprentice, or his master, will pay ten shillings current money.

And be it enacted, That if any licensed retailer of spirituous liquors shall sell any kind of spirituous liquor on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit five pounds for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any free person, above sixteen years of age, shall unlawfully swear by the holy name of God, such person shall forfeit ten shillings current money for every offence; and if any such free person shall profanely swear by the name of our blessed Saviour, such person shall forfeit ten shillings for every offence; and if any such free person shall swear by any other name or thing, such person shall forfeit five shillings for every such offence; and if any such free person shall sinfully and wickedly curse or damn himself, or any other person, he shall forfeit two shillings and six-pence current money for every offence; and if any slave or servant shall be guilty of any of the said offences, he may be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence.

And be it enacted, That if any free person shall be found drunk, or intoxicated with spirituous liquor, so as to be in any manner deprived of his reason and understanding, appearing either in his speech, gesture, or behaviour, on the Lord's day, he shall forfeit twenty shillings for every offence, and on any other day ten shillings for every offence; and if any slave or servant shall be found, on the Lord's day, so drunk or intoxicated with liquor, he may be whipped, by the order of any justice of the peace, not exceeding ten lashes for any one offence.

And be it enacted, That no arrest shall be made nor process served upon the Lord's day, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and any person executing any civil process on the said day, shall be fined by the court to which such process shall be returned, and the process so served shall be void, and the person executing such process on the said day shall be liable for damages to the party grieved.

And be it enacted, That all deeds, and every contract, promise, or agreement in writing, or by parole (last wills and testaments excepted) made on the Lord's day, shall be void in law and equity.

And be it enacted, That no waggon, cart, or other carriage of burthen (except only stage waggons, or other carriages for the conveyance of passengers and their baggage) shall travel on the Lord's day, under the penalty of five pounds current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That if any butcher, by himself, or any other person for him by his privity or consent, shall kill or sell, or offer to sell, any victual on the Lord's day (except only in the months of June, July, and August, and before ten of the clock in the morning of the said day) such butcher shall forfeit twenty shillings current money for every offence.

And be it enacted, That no kind of goods, wares, or merchandise, (victuals and liquors in ordinaries only excepted) shall be bought or sold on the Lord's day, under the penalty of twenty shillings current money for every offence.

Provided, That the selling of milk, vegetables, and fish, before ten of the clock in the morning, or after four o'clock in the afternoon, be not included in this prohibition.

And be it enacted, That any penalty imposed by this act may be recovered before any justice of the peace, and any penalty of or above twenty shillings, by presentment in any county court, or the mayor's court of the city of Annapolis; and one half shall be given to the informer or prosecutor, and the other half to the use of the county or city, unless the informer or prosecutor be a constable, in which case he shall have the whole penalty. *Provided*, That no prosecution or recovery shall be had before a justice of the peace after ten days from the commission of the offence; or before any county court or mayor's court after four months from the commission of the offence; and it is declared to be the parcicular duty of all judges, justices, sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, and constables, to notice any breaches of this act, and give information to some justice or the grand jury of their county, or mayor's court; and the justices of the several county courts shall, on the second day of their respective county courts, after proclamation for silence by the cryer of their court, and a call and attendance of the grand and petit jury, cause the clerk of their court to read this act aloud; and the said justices are hereby required, immediately thereafter, to give this act in charge to the grand jury, and to require their diligent inquiry into any breaches thereof; and it is hereby recommended to all the ministers of the gospel of every denomination within this state, to read this act four times at least in every year in their respective places of public worship.

This act to commence on the first day of May next, and shall continue in force for three years, and until the end of the next session of assembly thereafter.

An ACT to punish blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, and sabbath-breakers; and for repealing the laws heretofore made for the punishing such offenders.

BE it enacted, by the right honourable the lord proprietor, by and with the advice and consent of his lordship's governor, and the upper and lower houses of assembly, and the authority of the same, That if any person shall hereafter, within this province, wittingly, maliciously, and advisedly, by writing or speaking, blaspheme or curse GOD, or deny our Saviour JESUS CHRIST to be the son of GOD, or shall deny the Holy Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, or the Godhead of any of the Three Persons, or the Unity of the Godhead, or shall utter any profane words concerning the Holy Trinity, or any the persons thereof, and shall be thereof convict by verdict, or confession, shall, for the first offence be bored through the tongue, and fined twenty pounds sterling to the lord proprietor, to be applied to the use of the county where the offence shall be committed, to be levied on the offender's body, goods and chattels, lands or tenements; and in case the said fine cannot be levied, the offender to suffer six months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; and that for the second offence, the offender being thereof convict as aforesaid, shall be stigmatized by burning in the forehead with the letter B, and fined forty pounds sterling to the lord proprietor, to be applied and levied as aforesaid; and in case the same cannot be levied, the offender shall suffer twelve months imprisonment without bail or mainprize; and that for the third offence, the offender being convict as aforesaid, shall suffer death without the benefit of the clergy.

And be it enacted, That every person that shall hereafter profanely swear or curse, in the presence and hearing of any magistrate, minister, the commissary-general, secretary, sheriff, coroner, provincial or county clerk, vestryman, churchwarden, or constable, or be convicted thereof, before any magistrate, by the oath of one lawful witness, or confession of the party, shall, for the first oath or curse, be fined two shillings and six-pence current money; and for every oath or curse after the first, five shillings like money, to be applied to the uses aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That every person that shall be drunk, in the presence of any of the persons aforesaid, or shall be thereof convict in manner aforesaid, before any magistrate, shall be fined for every offence five shillings current money, to be applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That where the said fines shall not be immediately paid on conviction, that it shall and may be lawful for the magistrates, or other officers aforesaid, and they are hereby required, to order the offender (not being a freeholder, or other reputable person) to be whipped, or put in the stocks; and for that purpose to appoint any person, (not having a lawful exemption) as a constable, on

such occasion, to punish such offender: And that any such person to be so appointed, that shall refuse to obey such magistrate, or other officer, shall forfeit ten shillings current money, to be applied as aforesaid; for which fine, the magistrate, or other officer, shall and may give judgment, and award execution against such offender; and that where the offenders shall be freeholders, or other reputable persons, and shall not have money to pay the aforesaid fines, the magistrate, or other officer, shall be, and are by this act, required to certify all such convictions to the several county clerks, where the offence shall be committed, who shall, every November court, make out lists thereof with the county levy, to the several sheriffs, under the county seal; by virtue whereof, the sheriffs shall and may levy the same in money, or tobacco at one penny per pound, by way of execution, as other public dues are to be levied.

Provided always, That no offender shall receive above thirty-nine lashes, or be kept in the stocks above three hours, upon any one conviction.

And be it enacted, That every magistrate, or other officer, appointed to put this act in execution, and being guilty themselves of cursing, swearing, or drunkenness, or omitting to punish others according to law, shall for every such offence or omission, and conviction thereof, in manner aforesaid, before any other magistrate or officer aforementioned, forfeit ten shillings current money; to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any offender shall revile or abuse any magistrate, or other officer, putting this act in execution, the offender shall be obliged to give good security (in the sum of five pounds current money) for his good behaviour for the space of three months, and in default thereof to suffer one month's imprisonment, without bail or mainprize.

And be it enacted, That if any magistrate, or other person putting this act in execution, shall be assaulted or beaten by the offender, or any other, that the party grieved, if he brings an action of assault and battery, shall and may recover treble damages and full costs.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall be sued or impleaded for any thing to be done in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict shall be found for the defendant, or the plaintiff be nonsuit, or discontinue his action, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

And be it enacted, That no person whatsoever, shall work, or do any bodily labour on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and that no person, having children, servants or slaves, shall command, or wittingly or willingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labour on the Lord's day, (works of necessity and charity always excepted) nor shall suffer or permit any children, servants or slaves, to profane the Lord's day, by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastimes or recreations: And that every person transgressing this act, and being thereof convict, by the oath of one sufficient witness, or confession of the party before a single magistrate, shall forfeit two hundred pounds of tobacco to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it likewise enacted, That no house-keeper shall sell any strong liquor on Sunday, (except in cases of absolute necessity) or suffer any drunkenness, gaming, or unlawful sports or recreations, in his or her house, on pain of forfeiting two thousand pounds of tobacco to his lordship, one half to the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That every parish clerk within this province, shall procure a copy of this act, which the county clerks are hereby required to suffer the parish clerks to take, without fee or reward, for which he shall be allowed in the parish fifty pounds of tobacco; and that the same shall be read four times a year, viz. on some Sunday in March, in June, in September, and in December, by every minister within this province, in their respective parish churches, between divine service and sermon, on pain of forfeiting one thousand pounds of tobacco for every omission, one half to the lord proprietor, for the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law to be allowed.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That all informations for blasphemy and sabbath breaking, shall be made within one month after the fact; and and that all prosecutions and informations for swearing, cursing, drunkenness, and omission to punish the same, shall be made within ten days after the fact; and that all prosecutions for not reading this act, and for selling liquors, and suffering drunkenness and gaming on the sabbath day, shall be commenced within six months after such omission, and not after.

And be it further enacted, by the authority, advice and consent aforesaid, That one act made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the port of Annapolis, the first day of July, Anno Domini sixteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, *An act for sanctifying and keeping holy the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday*; and also one other act of assembly, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, entitled, *An act for the punishment of blasphemy, profane swearing, cursing and drunkenness*, be, and are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided, That all prosecutions already begun, for any breach of the former laws, or any judgment rendered, shall not be defeated or altered by this act; but that the several courts and magistrates may proceed to hear and determine the same to judgment, award execution, and on all former judgments rendered as aforesaid, as fully and amply as heretofore they might have done, the repeal of the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

NAPLES, *August* 30.

OUR last accounts from Messina are very good; the valley called Demona, which was quite without corn, has, by the parental care of the king, been so fully supplied as to have that useful article at a reasonable price. During the last month, a rich Portuguese and several other persons have established themselves at Messina from Tripoli, and twelve Jews are also arrived here, with two catholics. The senate have assigned a quarter for the Hebrews, and those who dare to offend them, will, by a late ordinance, be severely punished. These Israelites say, that many of their nation will come, and establish themselves at Messina. One of the Jew families, of the name of Colucci, has already imported some merchandise into the warehouses at Messina. Thus it is hoped, if it pleases God to protect that country from any more earthquakes, trade may in time revive, and render it flourishing again.

ROME, *October* 12.

The earthquake felt here the second instant, was repeated the ninth at four in the morning, with infinitely greater force. Most of the inhabitants of the city being awaked at the same moment, they fled in the utmost consternation from their houses, lest they should be buried under their ruins. At Narni, Terni, and Spoletto, several buildings were thrown down, and a number of people were buried in the ruins. The pope has ordered prayers for averting a repetition of this calamity, and all public diversions are suspended.

LONDON, *November* 4.

A letter from Leghorn, by way of France, has the following article: "The Barbarians grow more daring every day than ever they were before; they cruise now within gun-shot of our harbour, and the other day took a Danish ship, bound to this port, within sight of the people on shore; one of our frigates, just come into the harbour, slipped her cables, and put to sea, and in two hours came up with her, when an engagement ensued, and the third broadside sunk the corsair, retook the Danish ship, and brought her in here. For this piece of bravery, the grand duke of Tuscany has handsomely rewarded the captain and crew of the frigate."

A letter from Constantinople says, "The ramazan ended the 6th inst. and the commencement of the beiram (the carnival of the Turks) was announced by the discharge of the artillery of the seraglio, the castles, and those of the city. The grand signior received the congratulations of the court on the birth of a son. There has been a succession of feasts. By the institution of the beiram, Mahomet probably intended to make some amends to his followers for the severities enjoined them during the ramazan. No ministerial revolution has taken place on the occasion. The politicians were much disappointed, as a change of administration generally happens at such a time."

Nov. 7 The importance of the liberty of the Germanic body to the interests of Great Britain, is too obvious to need explanation; and the blood and treasure of this country cannot be better employed, than in preventing the aspiring house of Austria from becoming formidable to our fast friends and ancient allies, the illustrious house of Bourbon.

Nov. 9 General Sir Augustus Elliot, K. B. is commanded home immediately from Gibraltar, and lieutenant-general Rainsford is about to embark, in order to take the command of that fortress as lieutenant-governor thereof.

A letter from Marseilles says, that a ship of 300 tons, called the Count Dillon, richly laden, bound from that port to Cadiz, was chased three hours by a Barbary corsair; the captain finding he was in danger of being taken, crouded all his sail, and ran under the guns of Gibraltar; that governor Elliot received the French captain very politely, and sent a convoy with him to see him safe to Cadiz. The letter says, that the merchants whose property was on board, have sent a letter of thanks to governor Elliot, for taking the ship under his protection, and for the care he took afterwards to prevent its being taken.

The arrets of the French king are not a proof of any defect in the British government. They are, however, a very conspicuous proof of the high opinion which the French entertain of the success of our manufacturers and traders. The French observe, that they are again in the act of enriching us by their industry and enterprise; and they think it their duty to oppose their success by every means that comes within their reach. The prosperity of Britain would be the ruin of France.

BOSTON, *January* 5.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people? replied, when they are a virtuous people. And when, continues the son, do you think they will become a rich people? when they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe? when, replied the sage, they pay more attention to their public faith, and less attention to trifles. However simple the above answers may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 23.

It is said to be the intention of the British ministry (says a Jamaica paper) to deliver up the posts on the lakes, ceded to the Americans, by the treaty of peace, as soon as others can be erected within the British boundaries. For the purpose, a number of engineers and artificers have lately embarked for Canada; but as the construction of a chain of forts, necessary to prevent an extensive line of communication, along the frontiers, and effectually to protect the commerce with the Indians, must be a work of time, the Americans cannot this year, nor probably the next, expect to reap much benefit from the fur trade, which these posts at present command. From the predatory inroads of the Indians on the back settlements of the United States in general, there is every reason to believe that they will continue attached to their ancient allies, and that the British traders will still engross that lucrative branch of traffic.

NEW-YORK, *January* 12.

A prolific anecdote —A gentleman from N. Hampshire, now in this city, informs us, as a fact, that there is now living in that state, a woman who was lately delivered of her fourth pair of twins in six years! viz. four girls and four boys, who are all living, thrity children.

It must be pleasing to the friends of America, to be informed that in consequence of the prohibition of books being imported into the state of Pennsylvania, an impression of 25,000 of the New Testament, will shortly be struck off at Philadelphia, hitherto furnished by other countries.

A great clamour is now raised in New-Jersey about an impression of paper money. Their papers teem with productions for and against it, and petitions are industriously circulated by each party to carry their point; however a majority appear to be for it, which not only entitles them to the notice of the legislature, but an absolute claim to a compliance with their requisition.

An ingenious author gives us the character of Kamhi, a late emperor of China, who was particularly celebrated for his curiosity, his ruling passion being a strong thirst after knowledge; among other instances of which, there happened one which was whimsical enough: he had a mind to know what it was to be drunk, and for that reason ordered a nobleman (mandarin) who had a very strong head, to sit down and drink with him. The liquor they chose was Canary, and in the space of a couple of hours the emperor grew dead drunk, and fell into a profound sleep. When the mandarin, who continued perfectly sober, saw this, he retired out of the room, and sent for some of the chiefs of the eunuchs, to whom he addressed himself in words to this purpose: —"My friends, whatever a monarch does is no light matter. Our master seems but too well pleased with the juice of the grape, he commended it at every glass, and expresses himself in raptures when he had well nigh got his dose. Consider with yourselves that if he is already capricious, and somewhat addicted to cruelty, how insupportable he will grow, if once he becomes a drunkard. Take my advice therefore, load me instantly with chains, and thrust me into a dungeon. When the emperor wakes and inquires for me, tell him it was done by his order, and leave the rest to me"—The eunuchs approved of this scheme, and instantly put it into execution.

As soon as the emperor came to himself, and perceived he was alone, he inquired for the mandarin; and being told he was in a dungeon loaded with irons, and that they had sent for an executioner to put him to death, by his majesty's orders. He was amazed, and began to reflect within himself what it was that had thus provoked him. Being able to recollect nothing, he gave directions that the mandarin should be sent for, who came into his presence with irons on his hands and feet, and with a dejected countenance, throwing himself at the emperor's feet, requested that he might at least know his offence; upon that his irons were taken off, and the company withdrawing, the emperor told him plainly, that he remembered nothing of the matter; but that his head ached extremely, and that how well soever he liked the taste of wine, he would never drink above three glasses a day of a liquor prejudicial alike to the mind and to the body; which resolution he ever after maintained.

Accounts from Broad-bay, on the eastern-shore, mention, that captain Timothy Kimball, in a schooner, in coming out of the harbour, ran on a ledge of rocks, a short time since, and was lost, and all on board perished.

A number of vessels have lately arrived at Martha's Vineyard, from Europe and other parts, among which are, a ship from France, and another from St. Ubes, Portugal.

We learn from St. John's, that about three weeks ſince the infamous American traitor, Benedict Arnold, arrived off the coaſt, in a brig of his own, bound in there with a cargo, the ſterling coſt of which amounted to near 30,000l.—that an elementary contention aroſe, while he was in this critical ſituation, which baffled the generaliſm of this quondam ſoldier both as a warrior and a chriſtian—happily no lives were loſt, but the accumulated rewards of treaſon and murder were quick depoſited in the bowels of the ocean.

Our informant further adds, that the town and country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almoſt deſerted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, near 3000 of whom having lately packed off; ſome from a diſtaſte of government and country, and ſome through neceſſity. The high-handed, arbitrary meaſures of their rulers, it ſeems, are intolerable and their wilderneſs lands do not afford a ſufficiency of bread to prevent the hungry from ſtarving.

Jan. 18. Laſt Monday both houſes of the legiſlature convened at the Exchange for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, when his excellency the governor opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the ſenate and of the aſſembly,

THE nature of the adjournment of the legiſlature, at their laſt ſeſſion, obliged me to convene you by proclamation. This is a power which cannot, conſiſtently with the conſtitution, be exerciſed but on extraordinary occaſions; and although the various ſubjects which call for your attention, are highly intereſting, it may be doubted, whether they fall under the deſcription referred to by the conſtitution. Thus I have been reduced to the neceſſity of exerciſing an authority in itſelf queſtionable, to give the legiſlature an opportunity of meeting at leaſt once in the year for the diſpatch of buſineſs, as the conſtitution expreſsly directs. Permit me therefore to ſuggeſt the propriety of a proviſion, for holding your annual ſeſſions in future, ſo as to prevent the interference of the executive, in a right evidently veſted in the ſenate and aſſembly. In fixing on this ſeaſon for your meeting, I was governed, as well by a regard to your perſonal convenience, as to the public intereſt; being led to believe it would leaſt interfere with your private engagements, and that it might probably prevent the trouble and expence of a ſecond meeting. With reſpect to the place, I ſhould have deemed myſelf reprehenſible if I had aſſembled you at any other than the repoſitory of your public records and archives, to which, in the courſe of your deliberations, there muſt be frequent occaſions to recur.

Gentlemen,

It affords me the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to obſerve, that nothing hath happened ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion to diſturb the public tranquillity. That good order, obedience to the laws, and the due adminiſtration of juſtice, have generally prevailed. That the different diſtricts of the ſtate, by the induſtry of the citizens, are rapidly recovering from the waſte and deſolation of war; and that the toils of the huſbandmen have been amply rewarded by a fruitful ſeaſon, and a plentiful harveſt. For theſe, among other diſtinguiſhed bleſſings, unfeigned gratitude is due to our bountiful Creator. It muſt, however, excite diſagreeable reflections, when I inform you, that the Britiſh government, in manifeſt violation of the treaty, continues to retain, by an armed force, the different poſts in the northern and weſtern frontiers of the ſtate; and thereby, in an eſſential degree, cramps our commerce, and obſtructs the progreſs of our ſettlements. Although it is my duty to mention this circumſtance to you, I am ſenſible it is in our federal capacity that a remedy muſt be proved for an aggreſſion ſo detrimental to our proſperity.

Gentlemen,

After the annual appointments to be made by the ſenate and aſſembly, the requiſitions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, contained in their acts of the 27th of September, and 12th of October laſt, demand your firſt attention. To aſſiſt you in your deliberations on theſe important ſubjects, I refer you to the letters from the commiſſioners of the treaſury board, with their returns and eſtimates explanatory of the principles on which theſe requiſitions are founded. Relying on your zeal for the federal intereſt, I have the fulleſt confidence, that every meaſure calculated to ſupport our national credit, and warranted by the confederation, will meet your cheerful concurrence.

When we reflect that, under Divine Providence, it is to the early and ſteady exertions of the public creditors, by their loans, their labours, and their military ſervices, that we are indebted for our liberty and independence, it is greatly to be regretted, that the peculiar circumſtances of the ſtate have, hitherto, prevented the adoption of more effectual meaſures for their relief. Our reſources, if equally and judiciouſly drawn forth, and œconomically applied, will, I truſt, be found competent; and as the impediments which ſtood in the way of this neceſſary buſineſs, are now in a great meaſure removed by the return of peace, and the arrangements which have ſince taken place; a regard to juſtice, as well as the conſideration of its being eſſential to public credit in future, that paſt engagements be faithfully fulfilled will, I am perſuaded, prevent a farther delay. To enable you to engage in this important ſervice with the greater proſpect of ſucceſs, I ſhall cauſe to be laid before you, eſtimates, as well of the amount of the debts due from the public to the citizens of this ſtate, as of the means that may be applied towards diſcharging them, without the aid of burthenſome taxes.

While we are purſuing agriculture as our firſt object, commerce and manufactures alſo deſerve our attention: To the one the huſbandman is indebted for the generous prices he now receives for his produce; and by the other our wants from abroad may be diminiſhed. Theſe conſiderations alone will be ſufficient to recommend them to your notice. The great conſumption of the productions of India, and the advanced prices at which we were ſupplied by other nations, render an immediate intercourſe with that country a deſirable object. I therefore ſubmit to the wiſdom of the legiſlature, whether the laudable and enterpriſing ſpirit of our merchants adventuring in that commerce ought not to meet with particular encouragement, and ſome legiſlative proviſion be made to prevent the waſte, and preſerve the credit and reputation of an article, the produce of this ſtate, peculiarly advantageous as a remittance to that country.

The dangers which we ſo lately experienced by a dependence on foreign ſupplies of iron and gunpowder ought to awaken our prudence, and put us on our guard againſt events, however diſtant and unforeſeen. Our country abounds with materials for carrying on theſe manufactures to the utmoſt extent, and we muſt diſcover a want of policy and vigilance, highly inexcuſable, if we neglect obvious advantages which Providence hath ſo kindly placed within our reach.

Gentlemen,

Several matters, heretofore ſubmitted to the conſideration of the legiſlature, remain unfiniſhed: among theſe, the organization of the militia, the eſtabliſhment of magazines, and a proviſion for holding elections, are objects highly important in themſelves, and it is my duty to add, that they are expreſsly enjoined upon the legiſlature by the conſtitution. A bill originated laſt ſeſſion for a reviſion and digeſt of our laws; but for want of time it was not enacted; this appears to me a meaſure of too much magnitude not to be reſumed; for beſides their obſcurity, ariſing from the circumſtance of the revolution, it is highly unbecoming that we ſhould be obliged to ſearch through the maſs of Britiſh ſtatutes, for ſuch as extend to us by the conſtitution. I am ſenſible that a correct and judicious digeſt of our written laws, will be an arduous taſk; but when the dignity of our government, and the eaſe and ſecurity of the people require it, no reaſonable pains or expence ought to be ſpared for its ſpeedy accompliſhment.

Gentlemen,

Without enlarging at this time, I ſhall now deliver to you the different acts of congreſs, and other papers neceſſary for your information; reſerving whatever elſe may appear to merit your attention, to be communicated in the courſe of the ſeſſion by meſſage, and conclude with only adding, that as the ſecurity of property forms one of the ſtrongeſt bonds of ſociety, too much care cannot be taken to preſerve and ſtrengthen it, by a ſcrupulous adherence to the principles and ſpirit of our excellent conſtitution, and by guarding againſt an increaſe of our laws by proviſions for partial purpoſes.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New-York, January 16, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 20,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels, dated Surrinam, in November, 1785.

"In my former letters I have not mentioned to you a tax impoſed in this colony, by which the bleſſed influence of ariſtocratic governments is placed in its true light. This tax is too infamous and degrading to eſcape notice. What do you think of the Dutch, this free people? would you believe that they exact a depoſition upon oath from every merchant and perſon in office ſtating their yearly profit and income, and that ſix per cent: thereof is to be paid to the company, independent of other taxes? however, it ought not to be too publicly known, leſt the European governments, already too oppreſſive, might improve upon this invention of a free people, in order to add this tax to their other cruel exactions."

Jan. 21. A new and promiſing manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed by Monſieur Gillet de la Vallee and Co. at Packer's Falls, New-Hampſhire, under the patronage of the honourable major-general Sullivan, at whoſe houſe, we are informed, the manufacturers, as numerous and important as they are obvious, now reſide. The benefits to be derived to the United States, from the encouragement of domeſtic manufactures, no one, therefore, in whoſe breaſt one ſpark of patriotiſm is alive, will with-hold encouragement from ſuch laudable efforts for benefiting our country.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, Auguſt 4.

"The frigate El Roſarie, of 28 guns, from Liſbon, brought out 300 ſoldiers to augment the garriſon of this iſland; the fortifications are now under repair. The moſt faithful court ſeems from theſe proceedings to be in doubts of ſome powerful enemy; for we can hardly ſuppoſe that the Algerines, with whom our nation is at war, is of conſequence ſufficient to make ſuch precaution needful."

WILMINGTON, (*Delaware*) *January* 11.

The brig Brothers, captain Gilpin, from this place, arrived at St. Euſtatius the 10th ult. four days from Cape Henlopen. The 22d of November, had a moſt violent gale of wind, which continued twenty four hours; when ſcudding, ſhipped two heavy ſeas over her ſtern. Two windſor chairs were all waſhed over board, and principally loſt. No further damages were ſuſtained.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 2.

The general aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act to authoriſe the United States in Congreſs aſſembled to regulate foreign trade; and an act to raiſe one hundred and ten men for the ſtate, to ſerve for three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged.

AS the reports of the late intendant, reſpecting the ſhipping of four hogſheads of tobacco from Magruder's warehouſe, may induce ſome to think a fraud was intended, the public are requeſted to ſuſpend their opinion, as I ſhall give a ſtate of the tranſaction in next week's paper.

PHILIP KEY, of St. Mary's.

January 16, 1786.

To be SOLD, at the dwelling of the late Thomas Deale, deceaſed, near Herring-creek church, on Monday the thirteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

NEGROES, houſehold furniture, and ſtock. Twelve months credit will be given, on bond bearing intereſt with approved ſecurity.

THOMAS POWNALL & WIFE,
JOSEPH DEALE, } executors.

Annapolis, February 1, 1786.

To be SOLD or HIRED,

THE ſubſcriber's negro man JACK, well known in this town. All perſons are hereby forbidden to employ the ſaid negro, without permiſſion in writing from me,

MARY DULANY.

February 1, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented female ſervant, who hath about two years and a half to ſerve; ſhe hath been uſed to work at the buſineſs of a tailor, and is very ready with a needle. Inquire of the printers.

THE partnerſhip of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be diſſolved the firſt of May next; all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to ſettle their accounts by that time, and thoſe who have claims againſt them are requeſted to make them known.

Calvert county, January 27, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro lad who ſays his name is WILLIAM COLLINS, that he was free born, and now bound by the court unto a Mr. William Thomſon, of Saint Mary's county; he is of a black complexion, five feet three inches high, flat noſe, appears and ſays he is 19 years old; he has on a negro cotton jacket (with metal buttons) and breeches, old ſhoes, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and an old felt hat. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM ALLEIN, ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of William Simpſon, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, not docked, about four years old, has a white ſpot in his forehead, and ſome white on each hind foot, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS WALTERS.

January 11, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcribers properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy payments, to

MARY LEE, adminiſtratrix,
SOLOMON SPARROW, adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons having claims againſt George Dent, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

ELEANOR DENT, executrix,
HENRY DENT,
GEORGE DENT, } executors.

Charles county, January 9, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt Roſe Dade, (formerly of King George county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, but laſt of Charles county, in the ſtate of Maryland) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

GERARD B. CAUSIN, executor.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Pool, living near John Hood's, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a white MARE, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, has a ſhort tail, is ſhod before, paces and trots, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 300 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

14 X

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

11 A. GOLDER, clk.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

9 GEORGE MANN.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, at Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 20th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; among them is an excellent cook. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers, upon their giving bond with good security. All persons who have claims, particularly those who have obtained judgments, against the estate of the late George Frazier Hawkins, are once more most earnestly requested to send them in.

5 SUSANNA T. HAWKINS, executrix.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 7th of March next, THE goods and chattels of Anne Burch, deceased; also a valuable tract of land, belonging to the subscriber, containing two hundred acres more or less. The sale will be where Walter Suit now lives, above the Brick church in Charles county. Credit will be given, as can be agreed upon, for some length of time, by giving bond and approved security.

3 X B. BURCH.

THE purchasers of lands from the commissioners appointed by the late lord Baltimore, who have not obtained patents, are hereby informed, that in pursuance of an act of assembly, grants will issue, on the parties paying their respective balances agreeably to the terms of sale, to the treasurer of the western shore, with whom their accounts are lodged for that purpose.

2 X

Annapolis, January 17, 1786.

AS the time for which the subscribers entered into partnership will expire next spring, they earnestly request all persons indebted to them in any manner to make speedy payment, at farthest by the first of March next, to enable them to settle the books and business of the concern; those who do not comply with this request may expect suits to be commenced against them at the ensuing court to obtain payment. And all persons having just claims against the said partnership, are desired to bring them in and have them discharged.

3 X WILLIAMS and NETH.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen-Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

12 W. PINKNEY, clk.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of languages.

4 X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

4 SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA; held in Christ-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chestertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber, tf

7 X JAMES RINGGOLD.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

20 X JAMES M'CULLOCH.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

14 X J. CRABB.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM AITCHINSON, Annapolis.

Thomas Beall, Harriot Brice, Annapolis; Lucretia Bozman, major Bruff, Talbot county; Robert Brown (2) Charles Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baillie, Nanjemoy; Leonard Branson, Saffafras river; Chancellor Brent, Port Tobacco.

William Corbet (2), captain William Campbell, J. T. Chase, Thomas Carlisle, William Cooke, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Joseph Court, West river; Joseph Carleton (3); Landon Carter, Mount Pleasant; James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Norman Carlisle, Talbot county; Richard B. Carmichael (2), Wye river; Richard Carns (2), Cool Springs; Joseph Cowman, South river.

Gabriel Duvall, Monf. Desmoulins, major John Davidson (3), Annapolis; Bennett Darnall, Pig-point.

James Elzey, jun. Somerset county.

James French, Mary Foulk, Annapolis; Hugh Fenz, Somerset county; Peregrine Fitzhugh (2), Kent island; Alexander Ferror, Hunting creek.

Lansdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Benjamin Galloway, Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel county; Robert Glass, Washington county.

Isaac Hanson, James Hyman, rev. William Hughes, Maria Hynes, Annapolis; William Hayward, Talbot county; Robert Harrison, Choptank river.

Thomas Jennings, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Austin Jenkins, St. Mary's county; Thomas Johnson, Cliff; Thomas Johnson, Maryland.

David Kerr, Annapolis.

Mr. Levole, Annapolis; Lucy Leiper, Charles county; Robert Lilburn, Maryland; Richard Lee, Blenheim; Dr. Lang, Dorchester county; Samuel Lane (3), Pig-point.

Hugh M'Killop, William Moore, Mr. Merick, James Mitchell, Annapolis; Richard Meek, Charles county; Benjamin Mackall, Hallowing-point; John Murphy, Port-Tobacco; William Muir (3), Clement's Bay; Hannah Mackey, Newport.

N. C. Neilson, Annapolis; John Newton (2), Patuxent.

David Phillips, Annapolis; John Pirie, Queen's-town; Charles Pye, Notley Hall; George Purvis, Nancoke.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Richard Ridgely, Elizabeth Robertson, Annapolis; Thomas Rozer, Notley Hall; Stephen Rawlings, West river.

Rev. Dr. William Smith, Richard Snuke, Annapolis; Daniel Searles, Herring Bay; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; John Stevens, Talbot county.

John Lloyd Taylor, Annapolis; Henry Townsend, Maryland.

Thomas White, Samuel Wilson, Nathan[illegible] Coomes, John Welsh, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county; David Weems (2), Herring Bay; rev. Mat[illegible] Flock Weems, London town; Joseph Wilkinson, Hunting creek; Robert Wilson, Choptank.

Alexander Young, Kent county; Robert Young, Calvert county.

2 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD by the subscribers, at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, situate on Elk-Ridge, formerly the residence of Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, deceased, about thirty miles from Baltimore-town, and thirty five from Annapolis, containing six hundred and twenty acres; this tract of land is very fertile, and well calculated for farming or planting, having a large quantity of meadow ground interspersed with a number of streams of excellent water; it is a very healthy situation, and in good order for immediate cultivation; there are on the premises a good dwelling house with three rooms on a floor, kitchen and negro quarters, two tobacco houses and a barn, and all other out-houses, necessary for the convenience of residing comfortably in the country, erected thereon.

If sold, the purchaser may have on easy terms the crop in the ground, and that already made, consisting of a large quantity of small grain, &c. also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils of every kind. Possession will be delivered at any time.

The period of payment will be from one to seven years, on interest, as may best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by application to the subscribers, in Baltimore-town.

6 w 2 R. RIDGELY, H. RIDGELY.

January 20, 1786.

SOME persons having committed considerable damage on my land, near Annapolis, under pretence of gunning and hunting; I hereby forewarn all persons from going on the same with dogs or guns, without my leave in writing first obtained, and do give this public notice, that I will bring actions against every person that shall hereafter be found on my said land with a dog or gun, without my leave in writing.

2 J. T. CHASE.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, that unless they come immediately and pay off the same, suits will be commenced against them to March term, without respect to persons.

2 JAMES MACKUBIN.

POCKET ALMANACKS,

For the year 1786,

To be sold at the Post-Office. 2 X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street